

**43959 to 43863—Continued.****43962. CITRUS AURANTIUM L.** Rutaceæ.**Sour orange.**

A small tree, native of southeastern Asia, growing 20 to 30 feet high, with sweet-scented flowers and orange-colored or reddish fruit with an acid pulp. (Adapted from the *Philippine Agricultural Review*, first quarter, 1915, p. 10.)

See also S. P. I. No. 41713 for further description.

**43963. CITRUS SINENSIS (L.) Osbeck.** Rutaceæ.**Sweet orange.**

A medium-sized tree, widely cultivated in all of the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world. It has a rounded top and regular branches, rather small white flowers, and oval or nearly globular fruit, with solid pith, sweet pulp, and membranes which are bitter. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, vol. 2, p. 783.)

**43964 and 43965.**

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by Mr. Adn. Hernandez, Director of Agriculture. Received December 29, 1916.

**43964. CECROPIA PALMATA Willd.** Moraceæ.

*Yaruma.* A West Indian tree, up to 50 feet in height. At the top of the single, long, thin, weak trunk are a few horizontal or deflected awkward branches bearing large palmate leaves divided like thumbs, with white, hairy lower surfaces. The branches and trunk are hollow, with partitions at the nodes, and ants often make their homes in them. The juice is milky, the flowers are very small, and the fruits are small 1-seeded nuts. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, vol. 2, p. 697.)

**43965. GENIPA AMERICANA L.** Rubiaceæ.**Genipap.**

A large stately tree, native of the American Tropics, growing 60 feet in height, with dark-green leaves a foot or more long. The edible fruits are about the size of an orange. (Adapted from the *notes of Messrs. Dorsett and Popenoe, April 13, 1914.*)

See also S. P. I. No. 37833 for further description.

**43966 and 43967. FURCRAEA spp.** Amaryllidaceæ.

From Rio Hacha, Colombia. Bulbils presented by Mr. M. T. Dawe, Ministerio de Agricultura y Comercio, at the request of Mr. L. H. Dewey, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received December 23, 1916.

The species of this genus are succulent desert plants from tropical America. Some of them have spiny leaves like the century plant; others have leaves with very minute serrations on the margins, while many have entirely smooth margins. The flowers are whitish, and as a rule these plants bear fruit only once, after which they die. However, while flowering they produce an immense number of bulbils, which may be used for propagation. The method of propagating is similar to that for century plants, except that *Furcraeas* requires more heat and water. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, vol. 3, p. 1305.)

**43966. "No. 1."****43967. "No. 2."**